

tainly continue the policies under which the nation has flourished more than in any other period of its existence? But in order to allay the fears of sound money Democrats, Mr. Bryan has gone out in search of a discovered three, each one of which is paramount to the others. This would be a remarkable discovery if made by any other man except Mr. Bryan. One of these is what he calls militarism, another imperialism and the other trusts.

As to the first, he complains of the size of the standing army, utterly oblivious of the fact that a war which was heartily indorsed by him and his party was the cause for its increase, and that the present army was created by the votes of his own party. Suppose we had withdrawn our troops from Cuba and the Philippines and mustered out all but the original twenty-five thousand soldiers, how long would it have required to send soldiers to China to prevent the slaughter of American citizens? But Mr. Bryan fails to see that, as new questions arise and new difficulties confront, new action is made necessary. Every nation must rise to the gravity of every problem which confronts it.

As to imperialism, it should be discussed in connection with militarism. When Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet there was no agreement by which American honor was pledged in the Philippines. Up to the making of the treaty and its confirmation by the Senate, the American Government was free to withdraw its forces. I was opposed to that treaty, as were many other Republicans. At this time Mr. Bryan appeared upon the scene and by his tremendous influence induced enough of his Democratic friends to vote for it to secure its ratification. That treaty bound this Government to pay to Spain the sum of twenty millions of dollars and pledged its faith for a period of ten years to guarantee her certain privileges. The moment that treaty was ratified the attitude of this Government was fixed by law. Never until then were we bound in any way. Mr. Bryan assisted to invade this country in pledging its honor and now he turns upon the Republican party for attempting to enforce the rights acquired under the very treaty he endorsed and helped to make. If he honestly favored the independence of the Philippines, why did he thus assist in the purchase of their country? Why did he cause this Nation to expend twenty millions of dollars? Was he so patriotic that he was willing that this Nation should pay twenty millions of dollars for the privilege of becoming the protector of people 8,000 miles from home.

BRYAN'S ABSURD POSITION.

Why, if freedom was to be given these people and their territory restored should this Government have bound its honor for a period of ten years to come. What was it to this Nation that we should not only fight to make a people free in whom we had no interest, but should also pay twenty millions of dollars for the privilege. The position of Mr. Bryan is absurd and unworthy a great leader. But he says these people cannot be governed without their consent. Then why did he insist on buying their territory? His very soul is moved because of the fact that these poor people, white and black, are deprived of self-government. He does not complain because the people living in the Louisiana Purchase were governed without their consent. He does not complain because Jackson conquered the Seminoles in Florida and they were governed without their consent. He does not complain because after the Mexican conquest and purchase the people contained in the ceded territory were governed without their consent. Nor does he complain that Alaska has been governed without her consent. He would call Congress immediately elected and recommend that freedom be given to the Filipinos and they allowed to form a government of their own in which we are to assume the role of protector. He is not willing that they should be delayed a moment longer, although he knows that more than a quarter of a century has frequently elapsed before States were admitted into this Union after they became the property of the United States; that Alaska and New Mexico for more than that period have not been allowed Statehood. He does not complain, although he knows that self-government has been denied the Indians in Indian Territory for nearly a century. His sympathy and love for the Filipinos is truly wonderful. Is he dealing honestly with the people? Is he indeed the second great liberator? If honest, why has he not done something to lift the yoke of disfranchisement from the black man in North and South Carolina and other Southern States? If he believes government without consent of the governed is unjust, why did he come to this State in 1899 and help to fasten upon us a law under which the people were disfranchised and governed without their consent? If he is honest in his pretensions, why after the people had chosen their rulers and a contest was set on foot to defy their will—did he congratulate Mr. Goebel on his success and return to this State while its Legislature was in session and by his presence and influence give life to that contest. Either Mr. Bryan is disingenuous in his present position, or he loves the people of a foreign land better than he loves those of his own country. In either state of case he does not deserve success.

By solemn treaty the faith of this Nation has been sealed in the East. And not only sealed by treaty, but sealed with the blood of her bravest and best. It cannot, it dare not, prove faithless. It must meet its obligations, and it remains for Congress when this has been done to give those people such government as they are entitled to according to the precedents of our Government. If others with whom I agreed could have controlled, it would have been otherwise, but by the efforts of Mr. Bryan this course has been rendered impossible. It is much better our government should control than be responsible under a protectorate for the mistakes of that country which might involve us in war with other nations.

A WORD AS TO TRUSTS.

And now as to trusts. The individuals who compose trusts belong to every party in the land. Mr. Bryan is himself identified with the great sil-

ver trust that would force upon us the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Republican party does not favor any trust that corners an article and increases its price; it does not favor any aggregation except in so far as it remains within the bounds of right and justice. The tariff is not the breeder of trusts, for in free trade England, in proportion to population, they have grown more rapidly than in this country. The only remedy against unlawful organization is to make all their actions public and by law hold them to a strict accountability. This course the Republican party has favored and it is the only party that has ever passed in Congress an anti-trust law. This was done in 1890.

During the last session of Congress the Republicans favored the passage of a resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposed amendment to the constitution giving Congress complete power to legislate to prevent or dissolve trusts, but when the vote was taken of the 154 who voted for it there were only four Democrats, and of the 132 votes against it 130 were Democrats.

IN CONCLUSION.

But I will not detain you longer. In conclusion permit me to exhort every voter to do his duty. You can have no liberty as long as you cannot vote or have that vote counted. True the constitution guarantees it, but if that instrument be violated under the decisions of the courts, you merely sit at an imaginary feast. The memories of the past come ringing down the years of our independence appealing to you to do your duty. Your wives, your children, and above all your own consciences and every impulse of your hearts rise up and urge you forward in the great battle of Civil Liberty.

With McKinley, Roosevelt and Yerkes as the slogan let us irresistibly march to victory and be enabled after the election to say that Kentucky has been redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled.

ROOSEVELT IN KENTUCKY

Hon. George W. Long, Secretary of the Republican State Campaign Committee, has completed the arrangements for Gov. Roosevelt's trip through Kentucky. He will be in the State three days, entering it on Saturday, October 13, at Henderson, and leaving the State at Covington Monday night. He will travel on a special train accompanied by a number of the Republican State leaders, headed by Chairman Leslie Combs, Secretary George W. Long and Senator Deboe. Distinguished orators have been invited to accompany Gov. Roosevelt and drop off at points visited to address meetings after the Roosevelt train has passed on. The speaking schedule of the famous Rough Rider and Vice Presidential candidate is as follows:

Henderson, October 13, 8 a. m., with Hon. A. E. Willson.
Madisonville, 9:15 a. m., with Judge W. H. Yost.
Hopkinsville, 10:45 a. m., with Hon. Frank B. Posey, of Indiana.
Guthrie, 11:45 a. m., with Hon. John Marshall and Hon. E. G. Sebree.
Russellville, 12:45 p. m., with Hon. James W. Breathitt.
Bowling Green, 1:45 p. m., with Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
Munfordsville, 3:15 p. m., with Hon. E. T. Franks.
Elizabethtown, 4:20 p. m., with Hon. C. J. Pratt and John F. Lockett.
Louisville, 8 p. m., at the Auditorium, with Judge W. M. Beckner, Judge W. H. Yost, Col. D. G. Colson, Gov. W. O. Bradley and others.
After resting in Louisville over Sunday the trip will be continued on Monday as follows:
Lexington, 8 a. m.
Winchester, 8:45 a. m., with Hon. John Marshall.
Mt. Sterling, 9:30 a. m., with Gov. W. O. Bradley and Judge A. T. Wood.
Morehead, 10:45 a. m., with Hon. John W. Lewis and Hon. Vincent Poreling.
Ashland, 1 p. m., with Hon. Samuel J. Pugh and Hon. E. C. O'Rear.
Greensburg, 2:26 p. m., with Senator W. J. Deboe and Hon. R. C. Burns.
Vanceburg, 3:40 p. m., with Hon. W. R. Ramsey and Hon. W. G. Dunlap.
Maysville, 4:45 p. m., with Hon. A. E. Willson and Judge W. M. Beckner.
Covington, 8 p. m., with Hon. George Denny.

Gov. Roosevelt's tour takes in eight of the eleven Congressional districts, the first, eighth and eleventh being too far out of his route to be reached.

NEVER TOOK IT BACK.

"They say I am begging for votes. Not at all. I never asked a man to vote for me. In fact, I have told some people to vote against me. That is more than most candidates do. I have said that if there was anybody who believed in the maintenance of the gold standard until foreign nations came to us and graciously permitted us to abandon it, I said that if anybody should believe that the gold standard was absolutely essential to the welfare of this country he ought not to vote for me at all. I do not want any man to vote for me and then object to my doing what I expect to do if you elect me, and if I can prevent the maintenance of the gold standard you can rely upon my doing it the very first possible opportunity given me."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1896.

IN 1896 YOU VOTED FOR PROSPERITY AND GOT IT. ARE YOU NOW GOING TO VOTE AGAINST IT?

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.

KEEP THE MILLS OPEN.

Yerkes Introduced by Phil Thompson, Sr.



JOHN W. YERKES.

Mercer county, the home of Col. Jack Chinn, the generalissimo of the array of Goebellism in Kentucky, is the hotbed of anti-Goebelism and the monster Yerkes meeting at Harrodsburg last Monday was in many respects the most remarkable demonstration of the campaign. The anti-Goebel Democrats of Mercer are more united and more numerous than they were a year ago when Mr. Goebel himself was leading the radical wing of the party.

There are some sore surprises waiting for those who claim that any of these have been won back by Beckham. Merely as an instance of what kind of people the independent Democrats of Mercer are, and their standing in the community, Col. Ben Lee Harlin, himself one of the most widely known of old-line Kentucky Democrats, has compiled a few figures showing the political complexion of the Mercer county bar. There are twenty-five practicing attorneys. Of these four are Republicans. Of the remaining twenty-one Democrats seventeen are against Beckham and for fair elections.

The most remarkable feature of Mr. Yerkes' Harrodsburg meeting was the introductory speech of Capt. Phil B. Thompson, Sr., a venerable Democrat of the old school, who cannot follow latter day Democracy. He is 80 years old and feeble, but he made a rattling speech that set the great crowd wild. The meeting was held in the court house yard and square, from 4,000 to 5,000 people being crowded into one solid block of humanity.

Capt. Thompson was given an enthusiastic reception as he stepped forward to introduce Mr. Yerkes. His speech was in the nature of a valedictory, and was in substance as follows:

CAPT. THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

"Fellow Citizens of Mercer County: This is perhaps my farewell to the Democratic party, for unless it is soon rescued from the control of the men into whose hands it has fallen I shall not live to see its regeneration. In my feeble way I have undertaken to discharge a sacred duty to my county and state. It is hard to part with those whom we have always known, but I feel as if the time has come for me to say farewell to many with whom I traveled the long road of politics and Democracy. Their hopes were my hopes, and as we traveled along we passed many a mile post, and on the face of each was written 'Liberty.'"

"But we have come to the parting of the ways; the road has divided to the right and the left. On the mile posts of the road on the left are written 'Machine,' 'Greed for office,' and 'Machine Democracy.' On the mile posts on the road on the right is written 'Liberty,' the birth-right of our people, more precious than office, or life itself. At this parting of the road I bid adieu to my old-time Democratic companions who prefer office-holding to principle. They have taken the road on the left, blotted out the word 'Liberty' from the constitution of the True Democracy, and in its stead inscribed the legend 'Machine Democracy and office at any cost.'"

"I shall continue to travel the road dedicated to Liberty, which to me is more sacred than Democracy I prefer to go with those who love Liberty, than to follow a machine-throttled Democracy that would enslave us. [Applause.] And this 'New Democracy' is truly represented by Poyntz, Yontz and Fulton, as the election commissioners; Beckham in the Governor's chair; Trimble as the Speaker of the House and Congressional contestant; Cantrill as the Judge, Campbell as the lawyer and Weaver as the witness. And by the Eternal Gods, this aggregation represents the Democracy of this latter day. All this Democracy wants is office, and

when it gets to that, it says 'Damn the people and their rights.'"

"The machine legislature promised to retrace the false steps taken and give us a fair election law; but every move in that promised reform has been referred to a committee appointed to act and report in hell, with Joe Blackburn and Oily Jeems presiding."

"I am not a machine man and I would rather die on this stand than to be one of their number. They talk about Liberty in Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines, but I say to perdition with liberty there; give us liberty in Kentucky. A free vote, a fair count and the will of the majority must rule, for they are the very foundation of our Government." [Great applause.]

ROWDIES TAKE A HAND.

At this point an organized attempt was made by a gang of Beckham rowdies to break up the proceedings, they forced their way into the center of the crowd and tried to draw out the feeble old man by yelling: "Take him out and put in a nigger." Things looked equally for the citizens were greatly enraged at the insult to the venerable citizen. Deputy Sheriff George Chinn, a son of Jack Chinn, and Judge Thos. M. Cardwell, of the Republican Committee, finally got the disturbers away with the assistance of bystanders.

INTRODUCED MR. YERKES.

Continuing, Capt. Thompson said: "Can a machine Democrat ever be trusted after all the broken promises of reform? Had you not rather trust an honest Republican than a lot of political thieves?"

"I have the honor to present a gentleman of the Jeffersonian Democracy and every liberty-loving Democrat should vote for him. The Hon. John W. Yerkes has been selected by both the Brown Democrats and the Republicans to carry the banner of liberty, so let us all rally to that banner. I swear by the throne in heaven and the flag of the country that in November I will be found fighting in his ranks." [Long continued applause.]

MR. YERKES SPEAKS.

The enthusiasm with which Mr. Yerkes was greeted knew no bounds, and it was fully ten minutes before he could begin his speech.

"I count it the honor of my life to face this magnificent audience of Mercer county citizens," he said in opening, "and to be introduced by Capt. Phil B. Thompson, Sr. It will always be dear to my memory when this campaign is over to think of this grand occasion. When I see such men as Capt. Thompson and so many others standing with us, I know the best citizenship of this State will never fail to conquer this machine Democracy. [Applause.]

"Whatever future this campaign may hold in its hand for me, victory or defeat, I will always be proud that the principles which I represent found belief in your country. But I stand confident that now, as in the past, the best citizenship will win the victory for popular government and a free ballot. These cheers that you have uttered mean that we have 'got them' again, as we had them last year. And I want to say to you that if I am elected Governor by ten votes I will be Governor. [Applause.]

"They talk to you about what they do 'under forms of law,' but we talk to you of liberty of the people, and if you believe in liberty you cannot vote for Mr. Beckham, for he does not represent a single letter of the word. In these later days, when the people refuse to be slaves, this new Democracy takes from them local self-government. When this machine took hold they struck down the time-honored laws and placed men not responsible to the people, but elected by a partisan legislature, in position where they could deprive the freedom of this State of the right of suffrage."

"This new Democracy passed the Goebel law not only to destroy the Republican party but all honorable Democrats who would not submit to the yoke of slavery. The very first man to suffer from the effects of this machine was an honorable son of this county, whose bright future with all its happiness was marred by this infamous law. I refer to the Hon. F. Wat Hardin. [Prolonged applause.]

"Mr. Beckham, as presiding officer of

the Lower House of the Kentucky General Assembly, gave the power of his position to aid in the passage of the Goebel law, which robbed you of your rights. He represents the most unholy combination that ever disgraced American politics. He stands for political tyranny, political usurpation, political theft and political fraud. You are asked to vote yourselves into slavery to this man, who stands for political wrong."

"I have attempted to state, as I understand it, the issue which confronts us this year. But now I want to quote to you a statement made by Mr. Beckham—not from having heard him, because we are not allowed to stand on the same platform. [Laughter.] I will quote him as he is quoted by The Courier-Journal—his personal organ. In a speech at Leitchfield a few days ago he stated that we have been governed by euthroats and assassins. He is a slanderer of his State, and his words carry weight with the outside world, because he holds the highest office in the State—but not in the gift of the people. [Laughter.]

"Mr. Beckham has made the statement that I, if elected Governor, would pardon Taylor, Powers and the others indicted for the murder of Goebel. He has no grounds for this, as my position has been published throughout the State. But he himself in answer to a similar question has given three distinct replies, and each different from the others. In the last one Mr. Beckham stated that he did not see how he could pardon a man convicted on the verdict of twelve honest men. Thus Mr. Beckham has prejudged his case. Now, what will he do if he is elected Governor? He has said he will not pardon. What will he do if he should be elected, and the innocence of any of these men be established on application for a pardon? Will he, during his term make an innocent person lie in the penitentiary?"

"Beckham has said the Republican party and myself approve assassination. If you believe that to go to the polls and vote against me, if you are fair and do not believe I remember on election day that the machine has deprived you of the right to transmit liberty to your children. From behind their shield of the 'forms of law' they cower and hurl slander. The courts say they acted within the forms of law, but no Judge out of the seventeen who passed on the contest cases ever declared that Goebel had a majority."

BECKHAM'S PARDON RECORD.

In his speech at Grayson Mr. Yerkes dissected with an exact nicety the answers given by Mr. Beckham to his questions in regard to pardoning Powers, Howard and others, and continuing said:

"I notice Mr. Beckham's record for pardoning has surpassed the record of all other Governors. I hold in my hand the records showing that he has made eighty-eight pardons in seven months, twenty-one for manslaughter, three for murder and various other offenses. Of these I notice twelve are from Breathitt county, the home of one Judge D. B. Redwine, of whom you have possibly heard. [Laughter and applause.] If I should be elected Governor and asked to pardon either Powers or Howard I would consider it as I would any other petition for pardon, and in accordance with the evidence and my oath of office I would act. Fellow citizens, if you believe I would pardon a man simply because he was a Republican, you should vote against me, and if you believe I would refuse to pardon a man because he is a Democrat, then you should vote against and defeat me. [Applause.]

SECTIONALISM MUST GO.

"I am for unity in this State and do not favor any one section. I don't draw a line at the foot of the mountains. [Applause.] If I am elected Governor I will be Governor of every square inch of this State and not any particular section. [Applause.]

"This attempt of the Democrats, under the leadership of Beckham, Trimble and Wheeler, to introduce sectionalism into this State has completely ruined the Democratic party, and any party that conceives such an infamous thing deserves to die. The old-time Democrats, headed by Brown, Buckner, Johnston and many others do not approve of this outrage and are shoulder to shoulder with us fighting in the same column and under the same flag."

BECKHAM'S MURDER PARDONING RECORD.

[From Louisville Commercial.]

In his answer to Mr. Yerkes' question whether or not he would pardon Powers or Howard, Gov. Beckham solemnly declared that he would not pardon any man convicted by a jury of twelve men. Let us see about it. Did he not pardon the slayer of Cassidy, whom twelve men pronounced guilty and condemned to serve a term in the penitentiary? It was a deliberate, heartless, cold-blooded murder. It was planned for weeks and months. A trap was laid and the innocent victim walked into it and was shot down. The testimony in that trial in a bound volume was handed to Gov. Beckham by a brother of the dead man. He refused to read it. But when a gang of Blue Grass politicians came with a petition for executive clemency he issued a pardon for the prisoner, who was convicted by a jury of his peers.

Why did not Gov. Beckham apply to this case the same rigorous rule that he now proposes to apply to all future applications? The reason is not hard to find. He now thinks he can make votes by this sudden assumption of virtue. With the glittering bauble of the Governorship in sight what matters it to him if the juries were packed, the witnesses bribed and innocent people's lives sworn away for personal and political revenge. In such cases the jury's decision is final with Gov. Beckham, but in other cases he reserves the right to review the verdict. What a weak and wobbly and inconsistent nonentity is this kindergarten candidate for the highest honor in the gift of the people.

INDIANA VIEW OF BLACKBURN.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

The Democratic National Committee at Chicago has given out officially an interview of Senator Jo Blackburn, of Kentucky, in which, speaking of the trials resulting from the murder of Senator Goebel, he says:

"We are patiently waiting for an opportunity to mete out justice to Taylor. Thank God Gov. Mount cannot always be chief executive of Indiana. His term of office will expire one of these days and a Governor will be elected who will either deliver Taylor up to the law or compel him to change his hiding place. We do not want to interfere with Taylor's campaign plans in Indiana. He is now stamping the State for the Republicans. It would be a pity to deprive the Republicans of his assistance in the campaign. Indiana seems to be the place of refuge for all unrepentant and unwhipped assassins of Kentucky and New York, the asylum for all the broken-down political hacks of the State. The people of Kentucky are alert, however, and those of the assassins who have disgraced the State and who have not fled to Indiana or New York, they are hanging as fast as they can. We will make a decent community out of Kentucky after awhile."

Kentucky can never rank as a decent community as long as it sends to the United States Senate such yawpers as "Joe" Blackburn. His libelous attack on Indiana has the true ring of a Kentucky vendetta and is marked by characteristic ignorance and venom.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Of New York.

ELECTORAL.

State-at-Large,
MARMADUKE B. BOWDEN,
Of Logan County,
EDWARD PARKER,
Of Laurel County.
First District,
LUTHER SANDERS,
Of Trigg County.
Second District,
E. B. McEWEN,
Of McLean County.
Third District,
NEWTON BELCHER,
Of Muhlenberg County.
Fourth District,
C. L. EDWARDS,
Of Hart County.
Fifth District,
GEORGE WEISSINGER SMITH,
Of Jefferson County.

Sixth District,
E. P. WINSLOW,
Of Carroll County.

Seventh District,
SCOTT W. MOORE,
Of Henry County.

Eighth District,
A. M. MCINTOSH,
Of Anderson County.

Ninth District,
W. G. DEARING,
Of Fleming County.

Tenth District,
HARLAN T. BEATTY,
Of Lee County.

Eleventh District,
M. A. HOLCOMB,
Of Jackson County.

STATE.

For Governor,
JOHN W. YERKES,
Of Boyle County.

JUDICIAL.

For Appellate Judge, Seventh District,
EDWARD C. O'REAR,
Of Montgomery County.

CONGRESSIONAL.

First District,
BEN C. KEYS,
Of Calloway County.

Second District,
WM. H. LYNCH,
Of Hopkins County.

Third District,
J. MCKENZIE MOSS,
Of Warren County.

Fourth District,
R. M. JOLLY,
Of Breckinridge County.

Fifth District,
HARVEY S. IRWIN,
Of Jefferson County.

Sixth District,
WM. MCD. SHAW,
Of Kenton County.

Eighth District,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
Of Rock Castle County.

Ninth District,
SAMUEL J. PUGH,
Of Lewis County.

Tenth District,
N. T. HOPKINS,
Of Pike County.

Eleventh District,
VINCENT BOREING,
Of Laurel County.